

experience of the leading authorities in Cardiothoracic transplantation medicine and in this second edition he consolidates this.

It comprises four sections, eighty chapters and some eight hundred and twenty four pages.

This is a comprehensive and readable review of the "state of the art" in the field of Cardiothoracic transplantation and replacement of thoracic organs.

The contributors are predominantly from the United States and the early chapters reflect an American perspective on the medico-legal aspects of brain death and the assessment of potential Donors and Recipients. I would recommend to a general audience the sections on the historical aspects of heart and lung transplantation. These give you a sense of how exciting and hazardous the early days of transplantation were. Physicians with patients who are recipients or potential recipients should find the middle sections on the clinical aspects of transplantation particularly useful in their practice.

For the cardiovascular surgeons it is a textbook worth dipping into, especially if preparing for the final part of the FRCS. There are excellent reviews on operative technique and post-operative management, and numerous illustrations of surgical anatomy. Technophiles will find the last section on current and future advances in thoracic organ replacement a delight and hospital administrators will become decidedly queasy at the potential costs.

In summary, the book is an excellent review which will probably grace the shelves of some well endowed hospital library and perhaps the occasional office of a physician with an interest in transplantation.

M J D ROBERTS

Angiology in Practice. Edited by A M Salmasi and A Strano. Kluwer Academic Publishers Group. pp 526. £188. ISBN 0 7923 4143 0.

The development of angiology, as a specialty in its own right, has tended, until recently, to be a European phenomenon. This book appears to be a joint venture between the United Kingdom and Italy with the authors, almost exclusively, coming from these two countries. The classification, epidemiology, pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of a wide range of arterial and venous diseases, are addressed in 35 chapters.

The scope of the book is extensive, which unfortunately leads to occasional excessive detail in relatively rare conditions and inadequate discussion on some of the more common vascular problems. This begs the questions as to what group of clinicians would benefit from reading "Angiology in Practice"? I suspect it will be of most use to general physicians and cardiovascular surgeons. It should also be of benefit, although perhaps more as a reference text, to general practitioners, neurologists and interventional radiologists.

The main advantage of this text is that it reminds clinicians of the systemic nature of cardiovascular disease. "Angiology in Practice" presents a wide range of conditions, not usually found in a single text, thus making it an asset to most post graduate libraries.

PAUL BLAIR

Manual of Infection Control Procedures. N N Dainani. Foreword by Professor G A J Ayliffe. Greenwich Medical Media Ltd. ISBN 900151 286. £22.50.

The first thing to be said about this book is that the title is somewhat misleading: it is neither solely a manual of infection or, deals only with procedures. In fact, it covers a wide range of infection control practice and contains a wealth of useful and helpful information. The author covers, largely from a UK perspective, the organisation of an infection control programme, isolation policies, disinfection, problems with specific pathogens, prevention of infection and precautions for health care workers, etc. Much of what is contained can be adapted for local use and there are a number of helpful tables, including those which contain the incubation periods for a variety of infections, often very useful in daily practice.

There are a number of useful line diagrams, usually adapted from other publications, e.g. figure 3.1 which outlines the resistance of micro-organisms to disinfectants. Indeed, the author could have made more use of diagrams and tables as the layout is largely textual in nature. In a book which contains a wealth of information and advice it is not surprising that there are one or two errors or points of disagreement. Figure 5.4 which describes the antigen and antibody response in HIV infection is incorrect as the responses are juxtapositioned and one might disagree with the recommendation that the operating theatre should be routinely cleaned with disinfectants; a good detergent clean is adequate in most instances.

The comprehensive nature of this book, the sensible approach of the author and the wealth of information contained therein ensures that this book will be considered by Microbiologists, Infection Control Nurses and other health care workers such as physiotherapy staff as a resource in their clinical practice and during training.

HILARY HUMPHREYS

Revision of Total Knee Arthroplasty. Engh. £125 Williams & Wilkins Europe Ltd.

Total knee arthroplasty has increased in use throughout the world dramatically in the past decade. In Northern Ireland we have seen primary knee arthroplasty grow from under one hundred in the late 1980's to a current total in excess of seven hundred and it is likely to expand to over 1000 in the next five years. With this enormous growth in primary knee joint replacement has come an increase in the requirement for revision arthroplasty. The numbers at present are still quite small but with the use of arthroplasty in younger and younger patients the numbers will inevitably rise. Because revision surgery affects a small group of patients, experience in techniques and best methods of treatment must necessarily be limited. It is therefore essential to learn from larger centres throughout the world and to amend our practise accordingly. This book gathers together the experience of a wide group of surgeons mainly from North America and condenses their views into an excellent review of our current knowledge in this field. The book is written in an easily readable format with chapters dealing with all the main aspects of this type of surgery.

The book has been divided into five main parts with sections dedicated to planning, technique and outcome and a dedicated